

On the use of heated and...

S/137/61/000/010/004/056
A006/A101

possible to save up to 20% fuel or b) by the mounting of an additional ventilator and cooling of the sinter over vacuum chambers 12 - 13, thus facilitating the ex-hauser operation. Enrichment of the air with O_2 from 20.0 to 22.9% increased the sintering speed from 35.3 to 29.2 mm/min at an unchanged strength of the sinter. Simultaneous air heating to 150 - 200°C and increasing of O_2 to 22.9% raised the sintering speed to 40.9 mm/min at a reduction of the fuel consumption from 4.0 to 3.0%. Enrichment of the air with O_2 at the moment of ignition of the charge, from 20.0 to 30.7%, increased the output of the sinter from 78.8 to 85.2%.

G. Sokolev

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

SIDOROV, N.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; ANTONOV, V.K., inzh.; MISHCHENKO, N.M.;
PILIPAYTIS, F.F.

Use of heated and oxygen-improved air in iron-ore sintering. Stal'
20 no.10:878-883 O '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallov i Yena-
kiyevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Sintering) (Oxygen—Industrial applications)

SIDOROV, N.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk

Making open-hearth sinter on a sintering belt of the Zaporozh'ye
Plant of abrasive products. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.1:72-73
Ja-F '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Sintering)

RUTKOVSKIY, G.Ya., inzh.; SIDOROV, H.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk

Production of cast iron in the Ukraine. Met. i gornorud.
prom. no.4:7-9 JI-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Gosplan UkrSSR.

(Ukraine—Iron and steel plants—Statistics)
(Cast iron—Statistics)

L 32916-65 EW:(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b) P1-4 JD/HW

ACCESSION NR: AP5001780

S/0182/64/000/012/0038/0039

AUTHOR: Sidorov, N. Ye.

TITLE: The forging of long, hollow cylinders from alloyed steel 4 17
16 B

SOURCE: Kuznechno-shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 12, 1964, 38-39

TOPIC TAGS: press forging, improved forging process, hollow-cylinder forging, steel cylinder forging, forging cycle

ABSTRACT: This is a description and graphic representation of an improved process of forging under press which resulted in saving of metal, better approximation of size and form to requirements, improved quality of the forged piece, better utilization of labor and shortening of the forging cycle. As a result of test runs the following method gave best results: forging of the piece starting from one end and approximately to the middle part of the piece to given dimensions; heating the whole piece to 1000 C; forging of the other half of the piece to given dimensions; if required another heating to 1000 C; terminal forging to given di-

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ACCESSION NR: AP5001780

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mensions; cooling and tempering. The process took 620 instead of the earlier 960 hours. It differs from the usual process by change of the sequence of operations, the 1000 C temperature (formerly 1250 C) and the absence of intermediary thermal treatment. Fifteen columns of superior quality have been forged by this method. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Cord 2/2

ASTAKHOV, Andrey Grigor'yevich; FEDOROVSKIY, Nikolay Vladimirovich;
SIDOROV, N.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent

[Automating iron ore and concentrate nodulizing processes]
Avtomatizatsiia protsessov okuskovaniia zheleznykh rud i
kontsentratorov. Kiev, Tekhnika, 1965. 245 p.
(MIRA 18:9)

Shel T. S., Tech. Comm. Sect.; MIRA, N.Y.

Possibilities for decreasing fuel consumption in the production
of cast iron. Nat. i. Sbornik. (from. no. 10-12 N-5 1961.

(MIRA 18:3)

SIDOROV, N. Ye.

Expansion of sinter production at enterprises of the Ukrainian
S.S.R. Sbor. trud. UNIIM no.9:99-105 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

SIDOROV, N.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk

Sintering in the Ukrainian S.S.R. during three years of the
seven-year plan. Met. i gornarud. prom. no.3:3-6 My-Je '62.

(MIRA 15:9)

(Ukraine—Sintering)

SIDOROV, N. Ye.

Treatment of uterine ruptures. Akush. gin. no.2:57-60 Mar-Apr 1953.
(GLML 24:3)

1. Professor. 2. Of the Obstetric-Gynecologic Clinic (Director --
Prof. N. Ye. Sidorov), Kazan' Institute for the Advanced Training
of Physicians imeni V. I. Lenin.

SIDOROV, N.Ye., professor; **KAPELYUSHNIK, N.L.**, kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Placental transplantation in the treatment of vesicogenital fistulas
in women. Akush. i gin. 32 no.4:51-58 J1-Ag '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Iz akushersko-ginekologicheskoy kliniki (dir. - prof. N.Ye. Sidorov)
i kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (dir. - dotsent N.A. Ibragimova)
Kazanskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey
imeni V.I. Lenina.

(BLADDER, fistula

vesicogenital, surg., placental transpl. in women)

(GENITALIA, FEMALE, fistula

same)

(PLACENTA, transpl.

in surg. correction of vesicogenital fistula in women)

SIDOROV, N.Ye., professor; URAZAYEV, A.Z.

Prevention of ureterovaginal fistulas following extensive
extirpation of a cancerous uterus. Sov.med.21 no.3:78-81 Nr '57.

(MIRA 10:7)

1. Iz akushersko-ginekologicheskoy kliniki (dir. - prof. N.Ye.
Sidorov) Kazanskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey
imeni V.I.Lenina.

(UTERUS NEOPLASMS, surg.

causing ureterovaginal fistulae, prev.)

(URETERS, fistula

ureterovaginal, prev. after extensive resection of
cancerous uterus)

(VAGINA, fistula

same)

SIDOROV, N. Ye., prof., NOVIKOVA, N.M.

Combined anesthesia in gynecological operations [with summary in English]. Akush. i gin. 74 no.2:74-77 Mr-Apr '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Iz akushersko-ginekologicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. N.Ye. Sidorov) Kazanskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni V.I. Lenina.

(GENITALIA, FEMALE, surg.

local anesth., with hypothermia (Rus))

(HYPOTHERMIA

in gyn.surg., with local anesth. (Rus))

(ANESTHESIA, LOCAL

potentiation with hypothermia in gyn.surg. (Rus))

SIDOROV, Nikolay Yemel'yanovich; KORCHEMKIN, A.M.; KOLESOV, A.P.

[Trichomoniasis of the urogenital organs in man] Trikhomoniaz
mochepolovnykh organov cheloveka. Moskva, Medgiz, 1959. 154 p.
(MIRA 13:2)

(TRICHOMONIASIS) (GENITO-URINARY ORGANS--DISEASES)

SIDOROV, N.Ye., prof.; BESOUSOVA, V.I., assistant

Birth trauma in the newborn and measures for its control. Kaz.
med. zhur. 41 no.1:53-56 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz akushersko-ginekologicheskoy kliniki No.1 (zav. - prof.
N.Ye.Sidorov) Kazanskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta dlya
usovershenstvovaniya vrachey im. V.I.Lenina.
(BIRTH INJURIES)

SIDOROV, N.Ye., prof.; KAPELYUSHNIK, N.L., assistant

Combined treatment of cancer of the female genitalia. Kaz.
med. zhur. no.2:56-58 Mr-Apr '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. I kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof.
N.Ye. Sidorov) Kazanskogo. Gosudarstvennogo instituta
dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni V.I. Lenina.
(GENERATIVE ORGANS, FEMALE--CANCER)

SIDOROV, N.Ye., prof.; KORCHEV-KIN, A.M., kand.med. nauk

Review of I.I.II'in's book "Nongonococcal venereal urethritis
in men." Kaz. med. zhur. 48:85-86 JI-Ag'63 (MIRA 17:2)

SIDOROV, N.Ye., prof.; PETROVA, V.M.

Treatment of tubal sterility with lidase and penicillin. Kaz.
med. zhur. no.6:37-39 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Pervaya akushersko-ginekologicheskaya klinika (zav. - prof.
N.Ye. Sidorov) Kazanskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta dlya us-
vershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni Lenina.

ALASHIN, B.V.; KATSEVICH, A.Y.; ALASHIN, A.G.; ~~ALASHIN, A.G.~~; STANIN,
G.S.; SOLOVYOV, A.Y.; KATSEVICH, A.Y.

"Manual on Histology" by B.V. Alashin, A.Y. Katsevich. Reviewed
by B.V. Alashin and others. Approved for release. 3-10-110-115
Ky-Je '77. (ALASHIN, B.V.) (ALASHIN, A.G.)
(HISTOLOGY) (ZATSEVICH, A.Y.) (KATSEVICH, A.Y.)

KOSTENKO, Igor' Konstantinovich; SIDOROV, Orest Aleksandrovich;
SHEREMETEV, Boris Nikolayevich; YEFREMOVA, Ye.V., red.;
BLAZHENKOVA, G.I., tekhn.red.

[Foreign gliders] Zarubezhnye planery. Moskva, Izd-vo
DOSAAF, 1959. 159 p. (MIRA 13:2)
(Gliders (Aeronautics))

SIDOROV, Orest Aleksandrovich; ISAKOV, F.K., doktor med. nauk, re-
tsenzent; SOKOLOV, A.I., inzh.; red.; BARANOVSKIY, V.V.,
doktor med. nauk, red.; YUGANOV, Ye.M., kand. med. nauk,
red.; ANTONOVA, S.D., red. izd-va; ORESHKINA, V.I., tekhn. red.

[Human physiological factors determining the arrangement of a
machine control board] Fiziologicheskie faktory cheloveka, opre-
deliaushchie komponovku upravleniya mashinoy. Moskva, Oboron-
giz, 362 p. 1962, (MIRA 15:10)
(Automatic control) (Human engineering)

MELIK-ASLANOV, L.S.; SIDOROV, O.A.; PUTATINA, L.I.; MELIKOV, K.S.

Analyzing and generalizing the results of the introduction of
sand-jet perforation in the fields of Azerbaijan. Neftprom.
delo no.11:16-21 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

SHKATOV, Yu.S. [Shkatov, IU.S.]; SIDOROV, O.D.

Steam operated oil atomizer. Mekh.sil'. hosp. o no.3:24 Mr '58.
(MIRA 11:4)

1. Golovny inzhener Balakliiv s'koi mashinno-traktornoi stantsii, Khar'kivs'koi oblasti (for Shkatov). 2. Zaviduyuchiy maysterneyu Balakliivs'koi mashinno-traktornoi stantsii, Khar'kivs'koi oblasti (for Sidorov).

(Feeding and feeding stuffs--Equipment and supplies)

SIDOROV, O.P.

Designing supersonic propellers. Trudy KAI 23:89-98 '49. (MLBA 10:6)
(Propellers, Aerial)

105-6-21/26

AUTHOR SIDOROV, O.P., Eng.

TITLE On Working out Specifications for Brushes in Electrical Machines.
(O razrabotke tekhnicheskikh usloviy na shchetki dlya elektricheskikh mashin - Russian)

PERIODICAL Elektrichestvo, 1957. Nr 6, pp 80 - 81 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT This paper is a critical evaluation of O.G.Vegner's article published in El, 1957, Nr 1,. The opinion expressed in that article on additional demands to be included in the specification is, in principle, correct, but several passages of the article are not sufficiently correct and lead to an exaggerated estimate of the additional characteristics. The characteristic of the brush contact ΔU is assumed to be constant. This is true in certain special cases, but the real processes in the brush contact are much more complicated. In order to improve commutation Vegner recommends that the "stage of the least current" be attained. No practical advice is, however, given concerning the realization of this idea in practice. As this entails an additional pole with double polarity, but as this is difficult to realize in practice, this recommendation is very problematic. It would be better to mention some values of the decrease of voltage on the occasion of transition. Besides, spark-extinguishing properties are of great importance.

ASSOCIATION NII MEP

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SUBMITTED 13.3.1957

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Card 1/1

AUTHOR
TITLE

PANFILOV, N.A., SIDOROV, O.P., Engineer
On O.G. Vegner's Article on "Problems of the Modern Theory of Current
Commutation in Collector Machines", Published in "Elektrichestvo", 1956,
Nr 7

105-7-22/29

PERIODICAL

(K stat'ye O.G. Vegnera "Voprosy sovremennoy teorii kommutatsii toka v
kollektornykh mashinakh", "Elektrichestvo", Nr 7, 1956. Russian)
Elektrichestvo, 1957, Nr 7, pp 85 - 87 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT

The authors do not agree with Vegner's opinion that the basic theses of
the classical current commutation theory are incorrect. In their opinion
the problem concerned is not the replacement of the classical theory by
a new one, but a precise definition of the classical theory. Vegner's
article is subjected to a detailed criticism and the following is shown:
1.) Vegner's statement to the effect that the potential drop ΔU_{down} -

- ΔU_{up} (voltages under the down- and upward running brush) are only a
part of the mains voltage (motor) or of the emf of the armature (genera-
tor) is wrong. 2.) The cause of the modification of the current in the
section during commutation is its transition from one parallel branch to
another, by which the current is modified from i to $-i$. 3.) In the case
of a lacking commutating emf e_k the blind emf e_s is not compensated by
the mains voltage (motor) or by the emf of the armature (generator)

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105-1-22/29

On O.G. Vegner's Article on "Problems of the Modern Theory of Current Commutation in Collector Machines", Published in "Elektrichestvo, 1956, Nr 7

Vegner believes, but by the voltage drop of the transverse commutator current i_{tr} in the resistances of the commutating electric circuit.

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Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Sidorov, O.P.

SOV/147-58-1-5/22

TITLE: ~~Some Axi-symmetric Potential Flows in an Incompressible~~
Fluid (Nekotoryye osesimmetricheskiye potentsial'nyye
techeniya neszhimayemoy zhidkosti)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy,
Aviatsionnaya Tekhnika, 1958, Nr 1, pp 37 - 42 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Three problems are considered. The first is the flow round a solid body of revolution, the second is the flow round a body of revolution in the form of a tube and the third is the flow round a combination of the second body with the first inside it. In the first and second cases, the problem leads to the solution of Fredholm's integral equation of the second kind and the third problem leads to the solution of two such equations. For the first problem the uniqueness of the solution and the convergence of the method of successive approximations are proved. The solution of the second problem is not unique, but the application of the Joukowski condition makes it so. The third problem also has a unique solution if the Joukowski condition is used. Numerical examples have shown good agreement with accurate solutions and with the

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SOV/147-58-1-5/22

Some Axi-symmetric Potential flows in an Incompressible Fluid

solution of the first problem by other methods and workers.
There are 1 figure and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra aerodinamiki, Kazanskiy aviatsionnyy institut
(Chair of Aerodynamics, Kazan' Aviation Institute)

SUBMITTED: October 2, 1957

Card 2/2 1. Fluid flow--Mathematical analysis 2. Bodies of revolution
 --Hydrodynamic characteristics 3. Integral equations--Applications

AUTHOR: Sidorov, O. P., Engineer (Moscow) 105-58-6-10/33

TITLE: Regulation of Generator Voltage Within Wide Range
During Self-excitation (Regulirovaniye napryazhe-
niya generatorov v shirokikh predelakh pri rabote s samo-
vzbuzhdeniyem)

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1958, Nr 6, pp. 39-41 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A method for a continuous control of the voltage within
a wide range with generators of normal construction is
given here. The diagram of the shunt-coil connections with
generators is somewhat changed for this purpose. Such a
circuit is applicable to generators with wave-winding and
a number of poles of $2p \geq 2$ and it is called the circuit
with separated supply of the shunt-coils (circuit with
separation of the poles). This diagram makes it possible
to control the exciting currents in the branches of the
shunt-windings independently. It is possible in this con-
nection to obtain a great flux value below the poles with
respect to their absolute dimensions, with relative small
values of the average flux to the pole of the machine

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Regulation of Generator Voltage Within Range
During Self-Excitation

105-58-6-10/33

(with small generator-voltages). The field-distortion between the poles, as well as the possibility of a demagnetization of the generator by the armature-reaction is reduced by this. The one branch of the shunt-winding is called the magnetizing winding (where the constant exciting-current is maintained), the second branch is called the control-winding. If a magnetic generator-characteristic is known and if the shunt-windings are connected in series, a magnetic characteristic can be constructed by connecting only one branch. If the resistance in the circuit of the magnetizing winding R_2 and the magnetic characteristic of one branch are known, the working-point for the respective control-circuit can be determined. Moreover, it is shown that, if different values of the resulting e.m.f. E are assumed, the function $E = f(i_1)$ with $R_2 = \text{const}$ and given magnetic characteristic of the machine is obtained. The $E = f(i_1)$ - curves obtained by way of testing, agree well with those of geometrical construction (starting

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Regulation of Generator Voltage Within Wide Range
During Self-Excitation 105-58-6-10/33

from the magnetic characteristic of the machine and of the given R_2 -value). These curves make it possible to determine the limits of constancy of operation for the generator at low voltage. It is pointed out that the presence of a main-coil widens the limit of stability. The tests for the determination of stability were carried out on the direct-current dynamo P 62 (3, 2 kW, 220 volt, 21 ampere) at 700 rev. per min. Analogous tests were also carried out by means of the dynamo P 82. If the law of change of resistance in the circuit of the magnetic winding is unknown, the control of the controlling winding and in that of the magnetizing one, the calculation of the exciting currents can take place in the branches of the shunt-winding and of the voltage according to the method of successive approximation. The tests have shown that the presence of a unilateral stress by the magnetic asymmetry does not lead to a substantial increase of the vibrations. - Concluding, it was found that the applica-

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**Regulation of Generator Voltage Within Wide Range
During Self-Excitation.**

105-58-6-10/33

tion of the circuit with separated supply makes it possible to widen the limits of stability of the voltage-control with normal generators and that the continuity of control can be increased at small values of voltage. There are 5 figures and 1 English reference.

SUBMITTED: July 25, 1957

1. Generators--Control systems
2. Generators--Performance
3. Voltage regulators
4. Electric currents--Control

Card 4/4

SCV/10-58-7-9/21

AUTHOR: Sidorov, O.P., Engineer.

TITLE: An experimental investigation of circuits using
separate supply to parallel coils in direct-current
motors.
(Eksperimental'noye issledovaniye skhemy razdel'nogo
pitaniya parallel'nykh katushek elektrodvigateley
postoyannogo toka)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektromyshlennosti, 1958, Nr 7,
pp 31-34. (USSR)

ABSTRACT: When the field current of a d.c. motor is increased
simultaneously under all the poles, armature reaction
increases, so distorting the voltage distribution
around the commutator. When the field is weakened,
operation of the motor becomes unstable. Because of
this, motors intended for a wide speed-range are
usually made with a long air-gap under the main poles
or with relatively high flux in the pole. The circuit
employing separate supply to the shunt coils of d.c.

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SOV/11058-7-9/21

An experimental investigation of circuits using separate supply to parallel coils in direct-current motors.

motors has certain advantages when the speed is regulated by changing the field current. The main advantage is that under all conditions there is ample flux under some of the poles so that the voltage distribution on the commutator is better. Also, the risk of over-speeding through open-circuit in a shunt winding is reduced because it has two branches. However, with this method of regulation the armature iron losses are somewhat higher than usual. Speed regulation is conveniently effected by means of a special double rheostat. In designing a motor for separate supply each branch of the shunt winding should be made suitable for the full working voltage. Experimental data obtained in tests on a number of motors are then given. An oscillogram of the magnetic field during loading of a motor type P-62 with the normal method of excitation is given in Fig 1 showing how armature reaction distorts the field

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SCV/110-58-7-9/21

An experimental investigation of circuits using separate supply to parallel coils in direct-current motors.

under the main poles. A corresponding oscillogram when separate excitation is used is given in Fig 2 and it will be seen that in this latter case there is almost no distortion of the field during speed control. Oscillograms of voltage distribution around the commutator when regulating the speed of a motor type P.62 are given in Figs 3 & 4. Experimental measurements of commutator voltage distribution are plotted in Figs 5 & 6 for a motor type P.62 of 3.2 kilowatts, 220 V, 500 r.p.m. It will be seen that the distribution is much better when separate supply is used. The improved potential distribution is also seen from the oscillograms, Figs 4 & 5. Unstable operation is observed when the field is weak under the normal method of speed control but not when separate supply is used. It is concluded that the latter scheme gives improved conditions when a wide range of speed

Card 3/4 regulation is required, but that the copper losses in the

SOV/110-50-7-9/21

An experimental investigation of circuits
using separate supply to parallel coils in
direct-current motors.

parallel field winding and the armature iron losses are
Card 4/4 somewhat increased. There are 6 figures and 1 table.

1. Electric motors (D.C.)--Design
2. Electric motors--Performance
3. Electric motors--Circuits

SOV/94-58-12-11/19

AUTHOR: Sidorov, O.P., Engineer

TITLE: A Controlled Direct Current Drive (Reguliruyemyy
prived postoyannogo toka)

PERIODICAL: Promyshlennaya Energetika, 1958, Nr 12, pp 26-28 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Direct current drive offers great advantages where a wide range of speed regulation is required. Requirements of motors and generators for such drives are that they should permit heavy currents during transient conditions such as starting, stopping and reversing; they should have short electrical time constants; it should be possible to use forced ventilation so that constant torque can be obtained over a wide speed range; it should be possible to build in tachometers for automatic control purposes and it should be possible to make enclosed machines where the conditions of use are unfavourable to open types. Direct current machines type PN which have been made hitherto do not meet all these requirements and therefore, a new series of machines type P has been developed for use where a wide speed range is required. Machines of the new series are lighter and more efficient than the old. A very advantageous way of obtaining wide speed regulation is to use individual supply to two

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A Controlled Direct Current Drive

parallel field coils, as shown in Fig 1. This circuit is applicable to all d.c. motors and generators with a series winding and more than one pair of poles. The main idea of this circuit is to obtain a greater absolute value of flux under the poles with a smaller value of resultant flux on the poles. With this circuit armature reaction distorts the field under the poles less and therefore commutation is better. Oscillograms of the potential curve of a motor type P-62 of 3.2 kW, 220 V, 21 A, 500 rpm at full flux are given in Fig 2 and 3 from which it will be seen that with the normal control circuit the potential curve is much distorted at weak fields. An oscillogram of the potential curve of the motor operating with individual supply to the shunt field coils and field weakening is given in Fig 4 and it will be seen that the potential curve is much less distorted than with the normal method of excitation. This method of excitation can also be applied to generators when the range of voltage control required

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SOV/94-58-12-11/19

A Controlled Direct Current Drive

is wide. It is intended to use this method of control
for motors and generators of the new P series.
There are 4 figures.

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S/124/60/000/008/005/011
A005/A001

10.2000

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1960, No. 8, p. 58, # 10166

AUTHOR: Sidorov, O. P.

TITLE: The Solution of the Problem of Flow Past a Body of Revolution ¹ ₂₆

PERIODICAL: Tr. Kazansk. aviats. in-ta, 1958, Vol. 38, pp. 23-42

TEXT: The author expounds a new method for solving the problem of determining the velocity field in a longitudinal continuous flow past a body of revolution by a potential stream of an ideal incompressible liquid. He presents an integral formulation of the stream function ψ for axisymmetrical flow, which comes to the same as a body covered by continuously distributed circular vortices. The vortex intensity per unit surface, which is equal to the velocity at the body surface, is found from the Fredholm integral equation of second kind. The uniqueness of the solution and the applicability of the method of successive approximations are proved for compact bodies of revolution in the form of Lyapunov surfaces. The approximate calculation is exemplified, and the results are compared with those of other authors. ✓c

Ya. R. Berman

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 1/1

SOV/147-59-2-16/20

AUTHOR: Sidorov, O.P.

TITLE: On the Solution of the Flow Past a Cone (K raschetu obtekaniya konusa)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Aviatsionnaya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 2, pp 144-146 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Steady axi-symmetric flow is considered and the cone is assumed infinite. The velocity of the flow is hypersonic. An approximate equation for the velocity potential φ is used and the solution is given in closed form. Referring to Fig 1, the equation of continuity in cylindrical coordinates is given by Eq (1), which transforms into Eq (2) in R and ϵ coordinates, v_R and v_ϵ being the required velocity components. Along the rays from the vertex of the cone the hydrodynamic quantities remain constant, hence relations of Eq (3) are valid. Using now these relations and the energy equation, Eq (4) is obtained, which for high velocities of flow (hypersonic flow) may be simplified to Eq (5) as the first approximation. By the substitution $\mu = \cos \epsilon$ this equation becomes

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SOV/147-59-2-16/20

On the Solution of the Flow Past a Cone

the differential equation of Legendre polynomials whose solution is given by Eq (6), the constants C_1 and C_2 being given by Eq (7) and (8) respectively. Since they contain the shock wave angle β , the equation of the shock polar (Fig 2) is used as well, which leads to Eq (9). The procedure is then as follows: for a given semi-vertical angle θ the right hand function $F(\beta, \theta)$ in Eq (9) is determined and the points of intersection of this function with the family of straight lines $\lambda_{\infty}^2 = \text{const}$ give the angles β of the oblique shock waves. Hence C_1 and C_2 can be determined by Eq (7) and (8). For a cone of semi-apex angle $\theta = 20^\circ$ numerical results are quoted with the comment that the method is satisfactory even for velocities less than hypersonic (for $M > 3$) if the

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SOV/147-59-2-16/20

On the Solution of the Flow Past a Cone

cone is slender ($\theta < 30^\circ$). There are 2 figures,
1 table and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy aviatsionnyy institut, Kafedra aerodinamiki
(Kazan' Institute of Aeronautics, Chair of Aerodynamics)

SUBMITTED: December 10, 1958

Card 3/3

8(5)

AUTHORS:

Gurin, Ya. S., Candidate of Technical Sciences SOV/105-59-7-7/30
Sidorov, O. P., Engineer (Moscow)

TITLE:

Direct Current Motors With Wide-range Control of Rotational Speed
(Dvigateli postoyannogo toka s shirokim regulirovaniyem skorosti
vrashcheniya)

PERIODICAL:

Elektrichestvo, 1959, Nr 7, pp 27 - 32 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Several features in the projecting of motors of low and medium power output with a wide-range rotational speed control are investigated. - The investigations showed that the minimum permissible value for the stability coefficient in the case of the greatest possible weakening of the field is between 0.15 and 0.25. Such motors are stable and have satisfactory commutation providing that a suitable series winding is chosen. If the particular features in the case of the projecting of motors with favorable control-properties are taken into account, it is possible to produce such motors for a control range of up to 1 : 4. In order to extend this range even more, additional measures must be taken. A circuit with separate feed of the motor-exciting coil (Refs 3, 4) may be used. Investigations showed that in this case working stability is considerably increased (Fig 1). One of the main features of motors

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Direct Current Motors With Wide-range Control of Rotational Speed

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with separate feed is the asymmetric distribution of magnetic flux at various working conditions. Figure 2 shows the equivalent wiring circuit diagram of the magnetic conductor of a four-pole motor, for which formulas (1) to (4) are written down. From the diagram shown by figure 3 it may be seen that the data calculated on the basis of formulas (1) to (4) agree with those obtained by experiments. The hitherto produced motors of the PH-series with a wide speed-regulation range have several disadvantages. Therefore, new motors of the standard series P were produced, which have a wide speed-regulation range. Two types of these motors are described: 1) Motors in which the rotational speed is regulated from the nominal to a higher speed, within the range of 1 : 4 by attenuation of the field in the case of constant power output, and 2) motors, the rotational speed of which is regulated from the nominal to a lower speed by variation of the armature voltage. - In tables 1 and 2 the preliminary data of these motors are given. Besides these motors, also motors with a regulation range of 1 : 5, 1 : 6 and 1 : 8 with external ventilation by means of a built-in ventilator are intended to be produced. The provisional data of these motors are given by table 4. There are 5 figures, 4 tables, and 4 references, 3 of

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Direct Current Motors With Wide-range Control of Rotational Speed ~~SOV~~/105-59-7-7/30

which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: March 30, 1959

Card 3/3

SIDOROV, O.P.

Longitudinal potential of missile fluid flow about airfoil
airfoil. Study KAL 7:51-73 15. (M A 14:2)
(Airfoil)

83794

S/044/60/000/006/002/003
C 111/ C 333

10-2600

AUTHOR: Sidorov, O. P.

TITLE: The Solution of the Problem on the Flow Around a Body
of Rotation (Tr. Kazansk. aviats. in-ta, 1958, 38, 23-42)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Matematika, 1960, No. 8, p.107

TEXT: The author considers the longitudinal flow around a body of rotation by a potential flow of an incompressible fluid. Between the stream function $\psi(x,r)$ and the velocity of flow v in the points of the surface of the body there is set up the relation

$$(1) \quad \psi(x,r) = -\frac{r}{4\pi} \iint_S \frac{v \cos \theta \, ds}{p},$$

$$p = \sqrt{(x-\eta)^2 + \eta^2 + r^2 + 2 \eta r \cos \theta},$$

where η is the distance of the integration point from the axis. It is integrated over the whole surface of the body $ds = \eta \, d\theta \, dl$. The velocity on the surface can be determined either from the Fredholm integral equation of first kind

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S/044/60/000/006/002/003
C 111/ C 333

The Solution of the Problem on the Flow Around a Body of Rotation

$$(2) \quad \iint_S \frac{v \cos \theta}{p} ds = 2 \pi v_{\infty} r,$$

or from the Fredholm integral equation of second kind

$$(3) \quad v = \frac{1}{2\pi} \iint_S \frac{v \cos \theta \cos(n, p)}{p^2} ds - v_{\infty} \cos(t, x),$$

where t is the tangent line of the contour in the meridian section and n is the exterior normal. The author proves that the homogeneous equation corresponding to the equation (3) admits only the trivial solution. Equation (3) is brought to a form which is suitable for the application of successive approximations. It is remarked that usually already the first approximation represents a good approximation.

D. P. Kostomarov

Card 2/2

SIDOROV, O.P., inzh.; MENDELEYEV, I.S., inzh.

Some results of studying electric motors with split feed of the
excitation windings. Vest. elektrom. 32 no.7:69-72 J1 '61.
(MIRA 14:10)

(Electric motors)

SIDOROV, O.P., inzh.

Distribution of the potential on the collector and its effect on the
commutation. Vest. elektroprom. 32 no.9:34-35 S '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Commutation (Electricity)) (Electric machinery)

SIDOROV, O.P. (Moskva)

Cooling of enclosed d.c. machines. Elektrichestvo
no.9:60-62 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Electric machinery--Direct current)
(Electric machinery--Cooling)

SIDOROV, O.P.; VORONIN, N.S.

Stabilization of the angular velocity of d.c. motors by
connecting nonlinear resistances into the excitation circuit.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 7 no.6:704-713 '64.
(MIRA 17:7)

L 23215-66 EWT(1)

ACC NR: AP6013580

SOURCE CODE: UR/0144/65/000/010/1103/1113

AUTHOR: Sidorov, Oleg Pavlovich (Candidate of technical sciences; Senior scientific worker)

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Electromechanics (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektromekhaniki)

TITLE: D.C. electric motors with smooth grooveless armature

SOURCE: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Elektromekhanika, no. 10, 1965, 1103-1113

TOPIC TAGS: direct current, electric motor, tachometer, commutation

ABSTRACT: The perfection of slave electrical D.C. motors with smooth grooveless armature represents a significant advance (see, e.g., Elektrotekhnicheskaya promyshlennost' [Electrical-Engineering Industry], 1963, No. 5). The Japanese Jaskava company produced, for instance, a complete series of such "Minertia Motors" with a power from 80 W to 6 kW (Catalog of Jaskava). In view of the promising future of such grooveless D.C. motors as slave motors and tachometer generators, the author carried out a detailed investigation of the peculiarities of operation of such machines. He discusses the weight and size indexes of smooth grooveless armature electrical motors, their commutation characteristics, the peculiarities of efficiency calculations of such motors, their general operating characteristics and the method of choice of particular pertinent

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UDC: 621.313.13.024

L 23215-66

ACC NR: AP6013580

parameters, and the operation of such motors as tachometer generators (such generators remove completely the ripple of the voltage and reduce the overall ripple level). The entire discussion should contribute to a better utilization of the positive qualities of the new motor design, and elucidate difficulties which may be encountered during their design. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 20 formulas, and 3 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 15Dec64 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

PB

SINOROV, Oleg Pavlovich, kand. tekhn. nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Features of the calculation of the distribution of magnetic flux of the magnetic circuits of d.c. machines with asymmetry of the magnetizing forces. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 8 no.5:527-533 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektromekhaniki.

REPORT, O.P. This task was

Thermal action of electrical machines. (Kiev: Tekhnika, 1965)
No. 10:49-50 0 165.

(MIRA 18:10)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0175/0175
24

ACC NR: AT6036565

THOR: Zagryadskiy, V. P.; Sidorov, O. U.; Sulimo-Samuyilo, Z. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of an altered gas medium on the development and course of
decompression sickness [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space
Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy
kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii,
Moscow, 1966, 175

TOPIC TAGS: hypercapnia, decompression sickness, aeroembolism

ABSTRACT: The effect of hypercapnia on the incidence and course of decompression
disorders was studied in acute and chronic experiments on dogs and rats.

Animals exposed to atmospheres containing 5%, 7%, and 9% CO₂ were
subjected to decompression from 760 mm Hg to 198 mm Hg in 2.5 to 3 min,
(with pO₂ maintained at 143 mm Hg). A special double cannula captured
the bubbles formed in the dogs' blood. The intensity and rate of bubble
formation was compared with that in air-breathing controls subjected to
similar pressure drops.

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L 10957-67

ACC NR: AT6036565

0

Rats were run on a treadmill at moderate speeds 10 min after decompression. Incidence, severity, and onset time of decompression sickness symptoms were compared with controls.

It was found that preliminary exposure to hypercapnia atmospheres resulted in more rapid and more intensive formation of gas embolisms during barometric pressure drops. Moderate physical exercise after decompression hastened the onset of decompression sickness, and increased the incidence and severity over the controls. [W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 2/2

SIDOROV, O.Yu.

Functional changes in the visual analyzer at reduced barometric pressure. *Fiziol.shur.* 45 no.8:948-951 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. From the S.M.Kirov Military Medical Academy, Leningrad.
(ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE, effects)
(CEREBRAL CORTEX, physiology)

L 05815-67

ACC NR:

AP6033918 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0177/66/000/010/0058/0061

AUTHOR: Zagryadskiy, V. P. (Lieutenant colonel, Medical corps; Candidate of medical sciences); Sidorov, O. Yu. (Lieutenant colonel, Medical corps; Candidate of medical sciences); Sulimo-Samuylo, Z. K. (Candidate of biological sciences)

ORG: none

TITLE: Changes in human organic functions and working capacity depending on rate of increase of carbonic acid content in a hermetically sealed room

SOURCE: Voyenno-meditsinskiy zhurnal, no. 10, 1966, 58-61

TOPIC TAGS: medical research, medical experiment, carbonic acid

ABSTRACT: An investigation was made of human organic functions and working capacity in relation to prolonged (several hours) increase of carbonic acid concentration in hermetically sealed rooms. A group of young men unfit for military service were the subjects of 110 investigations. It was shown that the lower the rate of increase of carbonic acid concentration in the inhaled air of a hermetically-sealed room, the more gradual, complete, and perfect the action of the compensatory mechanisms in the human body. It was concluded that under conditions of relative

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UDC: 612.234:62.213.4

L 05815-67

ACC NR: AP6033918

tranquility (hypodynamy) and moderate mental activity, the human organism can gradually compensate (in 2—5 hr) for the adverse effect of carbonic acid concentration as high as 5.5—6%, and can maintain satisfactory working ability. Elimination of hypoxia by increasing oxygen pressure to 21% improved working ability considerably. A supply of bottle oxygen must therefore be reserved in hermetically sealed rooms in case the air-changing system fails. Human reserves decrease steadily as the carbonic acid content in hermetically sealed rooms increases. Any additional physical load, or the simultaneous action of factors such as high temperature, noxious gases, etc., can impede the operation of the compensatory mechanism and accelerate the deterioration of the organism sharply. Under such conditions, permissible concentrations of carbonic acid in hermetically sealed rooms must be smaller. Further studies of this problem are suggested. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 06,05/ SUBM DATE: none/

Card

2/2

L 42819-66 ENT(1) SCTB DD SOURCE CODE: UR/0177/66/000/007/0055/0057
 ACC NR: AP6027251

AUTHOR: Zagryadskiy, V. P. (Lieutenant colonel; Medical corps; Doctor of medical sciences); Sidorov, O. Yu. (Lieutenant colonel; Medical corps; Candidate of medical sciences); Sulimo-Samuylo, Z. K. (Candidate of biological sciences) 29
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Some characteristics of the bubbling of human blood plasma at low barometric pressure.

SOURCE: Voyenno-meditsinskiy zhurnal, no. 7, 1966, 55-57

TOPIC TAGS: decompression sickness, blood plasma, human physiology

ABSTRACT: In an attempt to explain individual variations in susceptibility to decompression sickness, 0.5-ml samples of blood plasma from 370 healthy young subjects of both sexes were studied for bubbling during reduction of the ambient pressure (simulated climb to an altitude of 10,000 m in 40 sec, followed by 10 min at this altitude during which time the number of bubbles forming per minute was noted). In samples of plasma from 209 subjects, bubbles first appeared at altitudes anywhere from 1 to 10 km (mean = 5.42 ± 2.32 km with most samples falling in the range from 4 to 6), but in 14 samples no bubbles appeared even at 14-18.5 km. On the basis of the number of bubbles formed, the plasma samples were classified into 4 groups, ranging from a "silent" type which does not bubble to a type which "explodes" into bubbles all at once.

UDC: 616-001.12-07:616.15-07

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L 42919-66

ACC NR: AP6027251

Studies revealed no correlation between the bubbling properties of the plasma and the blood protein content, viscosity, or optical density. However, a lower surface tension was associated with increased resistance to bubbling at low pressures, which can be explained by the effect of the varying amounts of surface-active agents in the plasma samples. [26]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS: 5066

Card 2/2 *tdh*

SIDOROV, P.

"Training for Prevention of Breakdowns in an Electric Power Plant." Tr. from the Russian.
p. 242, Praha, Vol. 4, no. 5, May 1954.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 9, September 1954, Lib. of Congress

KOROLEV, A., inzh.; SIDOROV, P., inzh.

Preventing accidents in operating magnetic and grab cranes. Bezop.
truda v prom. 4 no.12:22 D '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.—Safety measures)

NAZAROV, M., inzh.; SIDOROV, P., inzh.

River transportation in the German Federal Republic. Rech. transp.
20 no.9:50-54 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Germany, West--Inland water transportation)

SIDOROV, P.

From staff work practice of the Gor'kiy Province Finance Department.
Fin. SSSR 16 no.1:55-58 Ja '55. (MLRA 7:12)
(Gor'kiy Province--Finance)

'SIDOROV, P.

Organizational excesses. Fin. SSSR 17 no.9:32-33 S '56.

(MLRA 9:10)

(Russia--Executive departments)

(Industrial organisation)

SIDOROV, P.

After the example of the Altai Territory. Fin.SSSR 18 no.1:
40-42 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Nachal'nik shtatnogo otdela Gor'kovskogo oblastnogo
finansovogo otdela.
(Gorkiy Province--Finance)

IVANOV-MIROSLAVTSEV, Petr Ivanovich; SIDOROV, P.A., red.; ALEKSEYEVA, V.M.,
red.; PETROV, G.P., tekhn. red.

[New branches of the Chuvashian industry] Novye otrosli promyshlen-
nosti Chuvashii. Cheboksary, Chuvashskoe gos. izd-vo, 1960. 39 p.
(MIRA 14:7)

(Chuvashia—Industries)

DIMITRIYEV, V.D., otv.red.; PROKOP'YEV, I.P., red.; SIDOROV, P.A.,
red.; DENISOV, P.V., red.; PERLOV, P.V., tekhn.red.

[Economic and cultural development of the Chuvash A.S.S.R.]
Razvitie ekonomiki i kul'tury Chuvashskoi ASSR. Cheboksary.
Chuvashskoe gos.isd-vo, 1960. 327 p.

(MIRA 14:5)

1. Cheboksary. Chuvashskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy insti-
tut yazyka, literatury, istorii i ekonomiki.
(Chuvashia--Economic conditions) (Chuvashia--Culture)

YEVSEYEV, N.K., starshiy veterinarnyy vrach; SIDOROV, P.A., veterinarnyy vrach.

Use of antibiotics. Veterinariia 32 no.8:58-61 Ag '55. (MIRA 8:10)

1. Sevkhos "Gorki II", Kuntzenskego rayona, Moskovskoy oblasti.
(ANTIBIOTICS) (POULTRY--FEEDING AND FEEDING STUFFS)

SIDOROV, P. A., ENG.

Steam Turbines.

Installing a choke on the condensate pipe without switching off the turbogenerator,
Rab. energ., 1, no. 1, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, October 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

SIDOROV, P. A.

Short Circuits

Locating a ground in a direct current network. Rab. energ. 2 no. 4, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1952. Unclassified.

1. SIDOROV, P. A., Engr.
2. USSR (600)
4. Steam Turbines
7. Cooling-off of the exhaust nozzle of a steam trubine.
Rab. energ. 2 No. 11, 1952

9. Monthly Lists of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.

SIDOROV, P.A., inshener.

Training in breakdown prevention at electric power plants. Energetik 1 no.
1:8-9 Je '53. (MLPA 6:8)

(Electric power plants)

ZUSIN, S.I., inzhener; KRIGMONT, V.D., inzhener; SIDOROV, P.A., inzhener.

Arrangement for grinding anthracite culm. Elek.sta. 27 no.4:14-18
Ap '56. (MIRA 9:8)

(Crushing machinery) (Coal, Pulverized)

SIDOROV, P.H.

104-4-4/40

AUTHOR: Muravkin, B.N. and Sidorov, P.A., Engineers.

TITLE: A rational shape of bunker for coal dust. (Ratsionalnaya forma bunkera dlya ugolnoy pyli.)

PERIODICAL: "Electrichestkie Stantsii" (Power Stations), 1957, Vol. 28, No. 4, pp. 12 - 15 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Investigations carried out by a number of organisations have shown that uniform and well-regulated delivery of fuel dust depends not only on the design and operation of the dust feeders but also on the shape of the bunker and the condition and movement of dust in it.

In bunkers of pyramidal shape with an angle of slope of the long faces of 60 - 70° which are widely used at the present time, the dust is passed to the dust feeders on a narrow vertical channel whilst movement of the dust is quite absent at the bunker faces. This causes the dust feeders to operate very non-uniformly. It was accordingly decided to study the conditions of dust of anthracite duff in an iron bunker thermally insulated on the outside. The bunker was equipped with 8 blade-type dust feeders. Measurements were made of the temperature, the apparent density and the moisture of dust at various distances from the longitudinal thermally insulated side of the bunker with the least slope. The results are

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A rational shape of bunker for coal dust. (Cont.) 104-4-4/40
 presented diagrammatically. The dust delivered to the bunker
 had a fineness of $R_{88} = 7 - 8\%$ moisture content $Q_1 = 0.2\%$,
 temperature $t = 110 - 115^\circ \text{C}$ and apparent density of 0.5 t/m^3 .
 The conditions of movement of dust in the bunker are shown to
 be unsatisfactory. To put matters right and to ensure uni-
 form delivery of dust the bunkers, dust feeders and dust mix-
 ers were reconstructed on a boiler with an output of 150 t/h .
 The lower part of the old reinforced concrete bunker was rem-
 oved and replaced by an iron box of rectangular longitudinal
 section and trapezoidal cross-section slightly wider at the
 bottom than at the top. The shape of the bunkers before and
 after reconstruction and the movement of dust in them are
 illustrated by sketches. It was found that dust was delivered
 from the bunker to the dust feeders over a wide section. Dust
 on the bunker walls also moved. It was no longer necessary
 to maintain the dust at a certain height in the bunker to
 ensure operation of the dust feeders. It was found that the
 dust feeders worked uniformly whatever the level of the dust
 in the bunker. The dust was more completely mixed with air.
 The operation of the boiler became more stable and easily
 controlled. The information obtained provides a basis for the
 formulation of the main principles of the design and

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A rational shape of bunker for coal dust. (Cont.) 104-4-4/40
construction of new iron and reinforced concrete bunkers and
appropriate recommendations are made with sketches.

It is concluded that the results of reconstruction and
investigations shows that the prismatic shape is the best for
dust bunkers. The new bunker ensures uniform operation of the
dust feeders whatever the height of dust above 1 - 1.5 m. The
proposed shape of bunker may be accepted as a basis for the
construction of new and the reconstruction of old bunkers.
Whatever fuel is burnt it is advisable to heat the dust bunker.
The new construction of dust mixer ensures good mixing of the
dust with primary air and it should be widely applied.

3/3 There is an editorial note that the movement of dust in
bunkers has been studied elsewhere (two Russian literature
references are given) the importance of the present article is
that it shows that it is also possible to use bunkers of pris-
matic shape for anthracite dust. There are 5 figures.

AVAILABLE:

KISELEV, P.I., kand. tekhn. nauk.; KULAKOV, V.T., inzh.; PETROV, V.M., inzh.;
SIDOROV, P.A., inzh.; SHIRSHOV, V.P., inzh.

Improvements in ball mills. Elek. sta. 29 no.10:15-18 0 '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Milling machinery)

ZAMORA, T.P., inzh.; LABIY, Yu.Ya., inzh.; SIMKIN, Ye.L., inzh.; SIDO-
RCV, P.A., inzh.

Automatic control of boilers with ball barrel mills with-
out an intermediate dust bin. Elek.sta. 31 no.4:16-19
Ap '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Boilers) (Automatic control)

KISELEV, P.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; PETROV, V.I. inzh.; SIDOROV, P.A., inzh.;
SHIRSHOV, V.F., inzh.

Further improvement of anthracite culm grinding ball mills. Elek.
sta. 32 no. 12:1-5 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Milling machines) (Electric power plants--Equipment and supplies)

KASIMOV, R.Yu.; KASIMOV, M.A.; GUSEYNOV, M.Sh.; SIDOROV, P.A.

Biotechnics of the cultivation of sturgeons in the Kura Experimental Sturgeon Hatchery. Trudy VNIRO 56:25-37 '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Kurinskiy eksperimental'nyy osetrovyy rybovodnyy zavod
Azerbaydzhanskoy nauchno-issledovatel'skoy rybokhozyaystvennoy
laboratorii.

GORYACHEV, A.A., polkovnik; SIDOROV, P.A., polkovnik; CHENTSOV, N.I.,
redaktor; KONOVALOVA, Ye.K., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Military regulations on the ethical and combat qualifications
of a Soviet officer] Voinskie ustavy o moral'no-boevykh kachestvakh
sovetskogo ofitsera. Moskva, Voen.fzd-vo Ministerstva obor.SSSR,
1953. 45 p.[Microfilm] (MIRA 9:1)
(Military education)

~~SIDOROV, P.A.~~ polkovnik, redaktor; LYALIKOV, B.S., polkovnik, redaktor;
MYASHNIKOVA, T.F., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Soviet military science; a collection of articles] O sovetskoy
voennoi nauke; sbornik statei. Moskva, Voen. izd-vo Ministerstva obor.
SSSR, 1954. 207 p. (MIRA 9:8)
(Military art and science)

LYALIKOV, B.S., polkovnik, redaktor; SIDOROV, P.A., polkovnik, redaktor;
SRIBNIS, N.V., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Marxism-Leninism on war, armies and military science; a collection
of articles] Marksizm-Leninizm o voine, armii i voennoi nauke;
sbornik statei. Moskva, Voen. izd-vo Ministerstva oborony Soiuza
SSR, 1955. 218 p. (MLRA 8:7)

(Communism) (War) (Military art and science)

SIDOROV, P.A., polkovnik, redaktor; ARISTOV, A.D., podpolkovnik, redaktor;
KAZAKOVA, V.Ye., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Marxism-Leninism on war and the army; articles] Marksizm-Leninizm
o voine i armii; sbornik statei. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va obr.
SSSR, 1956. 284 p. (MLRA 10:6)
(Russia--Armed forces) (Military art and science)

ZUBAREV, V.A.; SIDOROV, P.A.; ARISTOV, A.D., polkovnik, red.; ANIKINA,
R.F., tekhn.red.

[Manual for officers studying Marxist-Leninist theory; a collection
of articles] V pomoshch' ofitseram, izuchaiushchim marksistsko-
leninskuiu teoriiu; sbornik statei. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va obor.
SSSR. 1959. 413 p. (MIRA 12:4)

(Military art and science)

AM4037183

BOOK EXPLOITATION

S/

Kozlov, Svyatoslav Nikolayevich; Smirnov, Mikhail Vasil'yevich; Baz', Ivan Stepanovich; Sidorov, Petr Aleksandrovich

Soviet military science (O sovetskoy voyennoy nauke), 2d rev. and enl. ed. Moscow, Voenizdat M-vo obor. SSSR, 1964. 403 p. biblio. 15,000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: Soviet military science, Soviet military theory, nuclear weapons, modern warfare

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The book is intended for officers of the Soviet Army and Navy, and for civilian readers interested in military service. The development of military theory and the principles of modern warfare are presented and the decisive importance of rockets and nuclear weapons is explained. The effect of the decisions of the 22nd Party Congress and the Party Program on the Soviet theory of war is also discussed. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 1/3

SIDOROV, P.D.

Two observations of terminal ileitis. Nov.khir.arkh. no.1:
126-127 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:6)
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